

MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

To Delinquent Subscribers.

It is necessary that those who are in arrears for the Maine Farmer to the close of the eighth volume, should settle the amount due from them as soon as possible. It will be recollected that the former proprietors, Messrs Seavy and Robbins, have disposed of their interest in the establishment, and as one of them is about to leave the State, and the other has gone into other business, they feel exceedingly anxious to close their accounts and have a final settlement with every one. Many of the demands have been of long standing, and could have been settled before, had attention been paid to it. They cannot be delayed much longer, and we trust that a word to the wise is sufficient. Money may be sent by the Postmasters to Mr. Noyes, free of expense and his receipt shall be a discharge accordingly. We shall inclose in the paper in a short time, a bill to each subscriber, that he may know how much he is indebted to the close of volume VIII.

LARCH OR HACKMATAK.

The common Hackmatack or Larch of this State (*Pinus Pendula*), does not seem to be so much appreciated as it should be. It is true that considerable use is made of the root and part of the trunk or knees as they are called for ship timber, and occasionally a farmer uses them for posts when he cannot get cedar. In England it has been found by experiment to be among the first of durable woods. The species used there is somewhat different from ours as it regards the size of the cones &c, but Michaux, the celebrated French Botanist who travelled in this country, and described our forest trees does not consider them in reality very distinct.

Loudon states that "two hundred and forty three of the Larch, forty two years old, were converted into piles and driven into the river Thames in front of the works of the Woolwich dock yard, in 1820. A report on their state was made in 1817 when they were found to be as fresh as when they were driven in." Some experiments were made in Germany by Hartig on the relative durability of timber. "Small posts of the lime (Basswood) Black Birch (American) Alder, and trembling poplar inserted in the ground decayed in three years, the common willow, horse chesnut, and the platanus (button wood) decayed in four years, the purple beech and the common birch in five years, the elm, the hornbeam, the ash, and the Lombardy poplar in seven years, the Acacia, (Locust) the oak, the Scotch pine, the Weymouth pine and the spruce fir at the end of seven years were only decayed a little to the depth of one quarter of an inch, the Larch, the common Juniper, the Virginian Juniper, and the Arbor Vitae (which is the species of cedar we have in Maine) were at the end of the same period untouched by decay. We do not find by the account, at what time of the year these "small posts" were cut, nor whether they were seasoned before setting. Supposing however that they were all cut at the same time, and were of the same size it shows pretty fairly the relative durability of each species, and that the Larch was among the most durable. The same person found by experiment that "thin boards of the same woods decayed in the following order, Platanus, Scotch Pine, Elm, Weymouth Pine, Acacia, Oak, Larch."

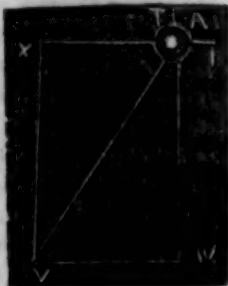
Among other valuable properties of the European

Larch, Loudon quotes, we believe from the transactions of the Highland Horticultural Society, the results of an experiment to test the relative elasticity, durability, & resilience of Larch, Oak, and Baltic fir. He says, the results as put down in the table are, "The Riga timber and the American white pine are about one fifth part less strong than the Larch. The Larch is superior to the oak in stiffness, in strength and resilience," (by resilience, he means the power of resisting bodies in motion) and is inferior to Riga timber, only in stiffness. This is a remarkable result. We are not told what kind of Oak it was compared with, but presume it was the white oak. The Larch used was probably second growth, but if our Larch or Hackmatack is even second to the oak in the above properties it should be known. Who has ever tried any experiments to ascertain any of its other properties? Indeed! who has tried any experiments with our native woods, to ascertain their comparative properties? A "Hackmatack swamp" is at present considered as of little value, and yet if the wood is so valuable for the several purposes specified, and as some say, its bark is also good for tanning, we have an almost inexhaustible treasure in the forests of our state, even if the pine should be gone. On the head waters of all our rivers, especially those of the Penobscot and Aroostook, are immense tracts of this kind of timber. We have never seen better or larger specimens of this tree, than are growing on some of the tributaries of the last named river, and we hope that some individuals will feel it worth their time and some little expense, to institute experiments to test the value, not only of this, but others of our forest trees.

A CHAPTER FOR THE BOYS. COMPOUND FORCES AND KITEOLOGY.

In our last chapter we promised to explain the "why and because" of the kite's rising in the air. Before we begin upon this we will say something upon the subject of compound forces as they are called, or the composition of forces. When any body is acted upon by another which is in motion, the power which it exerts is called in familiar language, *force*. And a body put in motion by another will move in a right or straight line unless some other body or matter disturbs it and causes it to change its direction; for the body being a dead mass of matter, cannot change the direction of its motion itself. You may lay it down therefore as a law or rule of motion, that when a body is put in motion by a single force, it will move in a straight line in the direction of that force, and when it deviates from that line it is operated upon by some second force. But suppose two forces equal in power should hit the body at the same moment, how will it move then? If the forces are not directly opposite to each other, it must divide the direction between them "or split the difference." You can try this experiment in a rough way by placing a ball or some other body on a table, if you knock it with one hand in the direction of the length of the table it will move lengthwise of the table; if you knock it across the table with the other hand it will move that way. If you now place it on the table and put one fist near it ready to knock it lengthwise of the table, and the other fist at the same distance at right angles, or so as to knock it across the table, and then strike at the same moment with both fists with equal force as near as you can, it will neither move lengthwise nor crosswise, but obliquely to one corner, or as it is called in a diagonal line.

We have chalked upon our blackboard a diagram to illustrate this. Let A. be the ball, I. x. the direction in which one force acts, and T. W. the direction in which the other acts, supposing it to be struck at the same moment by the two forces, it will move neither in the line of I. x. nor T. W. but in the line A. V. In order therefore to determine the course of a



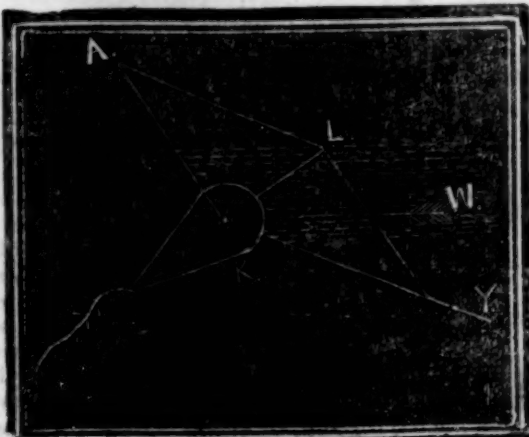
body acted upon by two forces at the same moment, draw two lines representing the direction and quantity of each force and then finish the parallelogram by drawing lines parallel to each, and draw the diagonal, and it will represent the course in which the body will move. In this instance, the force at I was supposed not to be so great as the force at T. and therefore the line I. X. was not made so long as T. W. It may be well to remember that the ball will move the whole length of the diagonal in the same time that it would move over either of the other lines, for instance, it would move from A. to Y. in the same time that I would have sent it to X. or T. to W. There are two more facts worth remembering, one is, there must be a loss of power always attending a composition of forces, for it is evident that the length of the diagonal cannot be equal to two sides of the parallelogram, for A. V. the diagonal, cannot be so long as I. X. and T. W. put together. The other fact is, that, the power must diminish, & the larger the angle is, in which the two forces act, the more will be the loss of power, or in other words, the nearer the forces are opposite to each other the greater the loss of power. This can be proved by another diagram.

Let A. I. represent the direction of two forces, and A. T. the diagonal. Now raise A. I. so as to make a larger angle, or in other words more nearly opposite to A. L. then T. L. and the diagonal A. T. must be shortened, and the more you change the direction of the force A. I. so as to make the angle larger, the more you will diminish the power. So much for some of the facts respecting the composition of forces. They



are worth remembering, for they often come in play in the operations of practical life. Now for their application to Kiteology.

The Kite is acted upon by two forces, viz. the wind which pushes it forward in one direction, and the string which pulls it in another. We will endeavor to illustrate the action of this composition of forces by the diagram below.



The kite K. is represented in the act of rising. Let W. represent the wind, all the currents moving along parallel to each other. As you hang the kite so as to be oblique to the horizon or to the wind it will rise, as the wind strikes

A. J. Down

on this oblique surface in the direction K. A. Let Y. K. represent the string and as you draw upon it the kite must be acted upon by two forces, viz, the wind which pushes it towards A, and your hand pulling it towards Y., these two directions from the two sides of a parallelogram and the kite will rise in the direction of the diagonal to this, which is K. L.

If the string should break, the kite will not fall directly down, but form a curve being acted upon by two forces, viz. the wind which has a tendency to drive it forward, and the power of gravitation which pulls it down, it will therefore form a curve in the descent. It has been found that the best angle for the kite to make with the wind is about fifty four degrees and a half.

It is supposed that kites were invented in China, and they have been known for a long time. Dr. Franklin used to amuse himself when a boy with the kite, and it was by this instrument that he was afterwards enabled, when he had become a man and a philosopher, to draw lightning from the clouds, and thereby demonstrated that it was identical with the electrical fluid which is excited by our electrical machines. A discovery which rendered him famous among the Philosophers of his time. He immediately made the knowledge which he obtained practically useful by inventing lightning rods, whereby buildings are protected from the effects of lightning. He thought that by means of a large kite a person might be enabled to swim across the straits of Dover by holding on to the string and letting the force of the wind on the kite draw him along.

If two kites be put upon one string, a much greater power would be obtained. The following is an account of a new use to which the kite has been put by Captain Dansey of the British navy. He conceived that when a vessel is stranded near the shore and no other means could be used to send a rope ashore, kites might be used for that purpose.

The following is an abbreviated description of the invention, extracted from the forty first volume of the *Transactions of the Society of Arts*, where the subject is given more in detail, with engraved illustrations:—A sail of light canvass or holland is cut to the shape, and adapted for the application of the principles of the common flying kite, and is launched from the vessel or other point to windward of the space over which a communication is required; and as soon as it appears to be at a sufficient distance, a very simple and efficacious mechanical apparatus is used to destroy its poise and cause its immediate descent, the kite remaining however, still attached to the line, and moored by a small anchor with which it is equipped. The kite, during its flight, is attached to the line by two chords placed in the usual manner, which preserves its poise in the air; and to cause it to descend, a messenger* is employed, made of wood, with a small sail rigged to it. The line being passed through a cylindrical hole in the messenger, the wind takes it rapidly up to the kite, where, striking against a part of the apparatus, it releases the upper chord, and by that means the head of the kite becomes reversed, and it descends with rapidity. In the experiments lately made by Captain Dansey, with a view of gaining communication with a lee shore, under the supposition of no assistance being there at hand, a grapple consisting of four spear-shaped iron spikes was fixed to the head of the kite, so as to moor it in its fall, and in this emergency, the attempt of some person to get on shore along the line, would be the means resorted to. In those cases where a communication has been gained, and the maintenance of a correspondence has been the object, the person to windward has attached a weight to the messenger, in some cases as much as three pounds, which, having been carried up, has of course descended with the kite; the person to leeward has then furled the sail of the messenger, and loaded it with as much weight as the kite could lift; then replacing the apparatus, and exposing the surface of the kite directly to the wind, it has rapidly risen, the messenger running down the line to windward during its ascent. The kite with which Capt. Dansey performed the greater part of his experiments, extended 1100 yards of line, five-eighths of an inch in circumference, and would have extended more had it been at hand. It also extended 360 yards of line, 1½ inch in circumference, and weighing 60 lbs, the holland weighed 3½ lbs, the spars one of which was armed at the head with iron spikes, for the purpose of mooring it 6½ lbs; and the tail was five times its length, composed of 8 lbs. of rope and 14 lbs. of elm plank. A complete model of the apparatus was deposited with the Society, who presented Capt. Dansey with their

*A piece of paper or other light substance with a hole through it to let the string slide through, is called a messenger. By putting it upon the string the wind carries it up to the kite.—Ed.

gold Vulcan medal for his invention and communication. Messrs. Viney and Pocock have also recently applied a kite for the drawing of a carriage, in which they travelled from Bristol to London.—*Engineers Encyclopedia*.

CULTIVATION OF CASTOR OIL BEANS.

Our friend Drew has expressed a doubt that the cultivation of castor oil beans could not be successfully pursued in Maine. It will be seen by the extract which we make from a correspondent below, that this is a mistake, and that he has proved by actual experiment that they will come to maturity in Maine. We can corroborate this statement, by also stating that a neighbor of ours has raised them for ornament in a flower plat several years, and finds no difficulty in ripening the seed. The probability is that they will come to maturity wherever Indian corn will.—Ed.

MR. EDITOR:—In the spring of 1835, a friend then a resident of the Middle States forwarded me a parcel of these beans, with an urgent request that they might be planted. In compliance with this request, I made preparation to test the feasibility of the measure. I introduced the cultivation, and am now prepared to speak of it in terms highly favorable; not only in consequence of the culture to this region, but from a persuasion that it may be made a source of profit to our farmers generally.

If machinery can be obtained for expressing the oil, and at an expense which will render the cultivation of them a source of profit to the grower, it will ere long be generally introduced. H. D. W.

Windham, 1841.

Woolly Fibre, its structure and Uses; Report of a Lecture delivered before the Society of Arts, by ARTHUR AIKIN, Esq.

Vegetables are composed of certain elementary organs, viz. cellular tissue, woody fibre, spiri vessels and ducts. The woody fibre is formed by fibres sent down from the leaves into the stem, somewhat after the manner of roots into the earth. The arrangement of these fibres varies according to the different classes. In the out-growing trees, (Exogens) such as forest trees, a horizontal section of their stems exhibits the concentric mode of arrangement (that is circle without circle) each of which corresponds to a year's deposit of woody matter, constituting in botanical phraseology a zone. In the in-growing trees (Endogens) palms and natives mostly of warm climates, no such arrangement takes place, a confused mass of woody fibre being alone observed, when examined in a similar manner to the former. To separate woody fibre, it is requisite to macerate or soften wood in water or weak acid, when the agglomerated fibres become distinct, and may readily be detached by a fine needle. When the fibre is subjected to microscopic examination, it will be found to be composed of a hollow tube tapering at each end (fusiform) one end of which partially overlaps its neighbor. The diameter varies very considerably in the common lime tree, it is from an hundredth to an hundred and fiftieth of an inch; this is about the usual average of the fibre of our native trees. It possesses great elasticity, a single fibre may be bent double without rupturing—which is not however the case when they are in a mass. There is considerable variety as to the degree of flexibility of woods; in the spring, when the sap is in the stem and the vital parts of the plant are in full action, the wood is much more brittle, and is on the contrary much less so in the autumn and winter, when the vital actions to a certain extent cease.

Woody fibre is rendered more flexible when (after it has been dried) it has been soaked in water; it is on this account that ship-builders steam their planks before applying them to the hull of the vessel—and also, that osier workers steep their willow twigs in water prior to using them for basket making, &c. The most flexible of the British trees are the hazel, beam tree, dogwood, & willow. Considerable difference is also found in the degree of rigidity between the fibres of the roots and that of the stem. In the remote parts of Ireland and Scotland, the peasantry dig up the roots of fir, which have been buried for ages in some of the bog earth, and from them obtain fibre of sufficient strength to form ropes for various purposes, such as for harness, &c. The roots of the liquorice (Glycyrrhiza) contain, in addition to a large proportion of mucilage, a considerable quantity of woody fibre, and is readily separated by repeated washing and boiling; by this the mucilage is dissolved and the fibre remains. In cases of need, this plant might be most advantageously cultivated for this purpose.

Fibre is chiefly, however, obtained from the bark of plants. The bark of the lime tree is manufactured into very serviceable shoes by the Russian peasantry. The bass or matting of the gardens is obtained by macerating the stems of the lime tree in Russia, and

separating the inner part of the bark (liber); it is then cut into strips and matted together. In the genus Daphne, to which the Mezereon belongs, there is a natural tendency of the fibres to cross each other, as in the Lace Bark tree (Daphne Laghetto) of Jamaica. This singular structure (liber) exactly resembles very delicate lace, and is manufactured into various articles of dress in the West Indian islands. When macerated in water, and the fibres separated, it is used for veils, gloves, &c; but when first separated without being opened, it makes excellent trowsers, and cordage when twisted.

In addition to the plants already alluded to, of the genus Daphne, as yielding fibre of a peculiar and delicate texture, the Daphne Nepalensis of Nepal is much employed in that country for the manufacture of paper. When prepared it is not very smooth, but it possesses advantages over that made in the ordinary manner, as it is not preyed upon by the white ant, which destroys to an incredible degree documents in the East Indies: there is either some peculiar smell or taste obnoxious to this depredator. The natives of Otaheite make of the bark of the Bread Fruit Tree &c. clothing suitable for the temperature of the climate. In China and Japan the bark of the Paper Mulberry is made into their very best kind of paper; in its native state it is in streaked layers, and is sometimes dyed red and printed of various patterns, given to it by means of raised bats.

Mr. Aikin then proceeded to explain the history of flax and hemp. Linen and woolen cloth was known in the oldest times, and it is supposed that women were probably the first who wore linen robes, while men were clothed in woolen.

The fibre is obtained from the flax, *Linum Usitatissimum*, by cutting the stems when the seeds are ripe, tying them in bundles, macerating them in water until the cuticle or epidermis is loosened, and then beating them with large bats to separate the fibres. This was the process adopted in ancient times, and is adopted up to the present day, with the simple improvement of boiling the stems in an alkaline solution, in order more readily to separate the fibres and to destroy the coloring matter. In the silk handkerchiefs obtained from India, the harsh fibre of the fabric depends on a portion of the natural gum which remains on its surface, and to a certain extent resists the edge of the knife: it is on this account that handkerchiefs of this kind are sought after by men-of-war's-men, to tie round their heads in action, with the idea that it would prevent the infliction of a wound on that part of the body, should their opponent strike at it.

Hemp was likewise known to the ancients. All cordage used for rigging of ships, for twine, &c. is made of this fibre. It was formerly cultivated in the country to a considerable extent; much, however, is imported from Italy, the fibres of some kinds of which measure from 7 to 8 feet long. Italian hemp was a few years ago in low estimation in the market compared to Russian and other kinds. It sells now for about £60 per ton. It is chiefly used for the manufacture of linen cloth in England, Ireland, &c. and is now rising in the estimation of the manufacturers.

Government, some years since, endeavored to cultivate hemp to some extent in Canada. Bombay furnishes hemp of good quality, sufficient for the uses of shipping in those parts. It is also grown in China; a specimen was exhibited of a soft and very white cotton obtained from those parts. Our shipping is principally supplied by the hemp imported from Russia. Many very superior specimens of this article were on the table, grown in our own country and in the British dominions in foreign parts.

The common stinging nettle (*Urtica*) is very near related (botanically considered) to hemp; the fibre obtained from it is good, and clothes have been made from it. A similar plant in Sumatra rises to the height of from 4 to 6 feet, & when cut down & prepared yields fibre of excellent quality for most purposes.

The hopvine of the common hop, after the strobiles have been picked, when macerated in water yields a brownish fibre applicable for many purposes. The principal objection to this material is the brown color which is not easily discharged. Mr. Aikin thinks it would answer well for hop-bags, twine, and cordage cloth: it is harsh to the feel.

The sun hemp of India is much cultivated for fibres, which, when the plant is in seed, are of the greatest tenacity. The weaker fibres obtained from the several plants mentioned fare of less price than the stronger, and are much used to adulterate the stronger hemp and flax.

The plants of the mallow tribe (*malvaceae*) are remarkable for the fibre of their bark. That separated from the *Hibiscus Cannabinensis*, when woven in India, is known as grass cloth.

The bowstring hemp, of India, is obtained from the fibres of the bark of *Asclepias tenuissima*. It is

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into bow-strings, cloth, &c: the strongest description is obtained from an American aloe (*Agave*.)

The leaves of the tribe of *Bromeliaceæ* yield a very strong and elastic fibre, such as that obtained from the genus *Agave* or American aloe, the fibre of which is long and clean. The white cables of Manilla are prepared of it.

The sugar pine of Jamaica yields a very fine fibre. Of the *Phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax, much discussion has arisen on the degree of tenacity of the fibre of this plant as contrasted with the Russian article; by many it is considered inferior. It is said to be a very inferior article when manufactured into sail cloth, as it absorbs water readily, and causes the fabric to rot much sooner. It boiled in an alkali, this objection is partially removed. When examined under the microscope the fibre of cotton is observed to be very hollow; that of New Zealand flax more solid; and that of common flax appears to be manifestly composed of a congeries of small fibres adhering together, thus accounting for its superior strength. The delicate fibre obtained from the Musa or Banana is nearly the finest of all the useful kinds, and when manufactured yields a cloth, cambric, or muslin of better quality than any other. The leaves of some palms afford fibres firm enough for cordage, and others for baskets. The nut of *Cocos nucifera* is inclosed in a mass of fibres which afford the materials for the floating kaja rope, the cables holding a ship in a storm for a much longer period than any other kind.—*Repertory*.

ECONOMY OF POWER.

There are a great many operations on the farm which may be economically performed by a stationary power, that is, by water, by wind, by horses or oxen, or by steam. The same power that is applied to the thrashing of grain, or to the grinding of apples, may, if properly adjusted, and with a trifling additional expense, be applied to the crushing of grain for farm stock, or even grinding it for family use—to the cutting of hay and straw—to the sawing of wood, splitting boards, &c.—to turning the grindstone, pumping water, and various other stationary uses. A friend, whom we visited on Staten-Island, applied, he told us, his wind-mill, to either fourteen or eighteen different purposes. There is no doubt in our mind, that a vast economy of human power is capable of being made, and will be ere long saved, by a stationary power about the farm buildings. The thrashing machine is an indication of what may be done, in other branches of farm labor, in economizing time and money. A stationary power which can be applied to the various operations of the farm and out-buildings, must be a desideratum with every farmer, whose business is on any thing like an enlarged scale.

The Highland Society of Scotland, fully appreciating the importance of determining the most economical power to be employed in propelling the thrashing machine, offered a premium for the best essay upon the subject; and Mr. Robert Bridges became a competitor for the prize. In discussing the merits of the different moving powers, we find some data which, though not exactly adapted to our practice, are nevertheless worth recording in the *Cultivator*.

1. Mr. Bridges estimates the expense of a substantial water-wheel, including mason-work of fall or mill-race, from £70 to £110—average £90; reservoir, water course and tail-race, say £150.

2. The cost of erecting a wind-mill, of the best materials and construction, including tower, at £350.

3. The expense of a horse-wheel, including the building to cover it, at £120; and the annual expense incurred by a pair of farm-horses, taking the average of half a dozen estimates of the best authorities, at £112-7-7. And that,

4. A four-horse power steam-engine, on the high pressure principle, which Mr. B. considers sufficient for farm purposes, will cost £110; engine house and chimney about £70; making a well from £5 to £7.

The cost of the several powers, including 10 per cent on the outlay, and the expense of driving them 42 days, the estimated time of thrashing yearly, are listed as below.

Water-Power—Cost,	£240 0 0
Yearly expense, inc. int.	30 0 0
	£270 0 0
Wind Power—Cost,	£350 0 0
Interest and attendance,	39 4 0
	£389 4 0
Horse Power—Cost,	£120 0 0
Yearly expense,	130 17 7
	£250 17 1
Steam Power—Cost,	£187 0 0
Yearly expense,	33 18 6
	£220 18 6

Mr. Bridges draws the following inferences from his estimates.

1. That water, where it can be obtained, is the cheapest moving power that can be applied to the thrashing machine; and that the advantage, in point of economy, is so obvious as to warrant the outlay of a much greater sum than that specified in the comparative estimate.

2. That next to water power, steam is the cheapest and most economical; and, in absence of a sufficient supply of water, nothing but the total want, or high price of fuel, can prevent its universal adoption.—*Cultivator*.

INDIAN CORN—CUTTING AT THE ROOT AND STOOKING.

We have been accustomed for a few years past to this process, and we prefer it to topping the stalk, and leaving the corn standing. We have no doubt that the stover is worth more; and we have no doubt that the corn is sweeter and heavier. The summer grains, wheat, rye and barley, are lessened in quantity and deteriorated in quality, by standing uncut after the straw begins to turn yellow; and, until experience proves the contrary, it might be expected that the same would be true in relation to Indian corn. Our experience is in accordance with this expectation. Some ears from our field, taken where the stalks had been topped, and other ears taken from the stooks were exhibited at the show of the Essex Agricultural Society, last autumn, and the committee on fruits and flowers, publicly, in their report, pronounced that the best which was taken from the stooks.

Process.—About one week later than the usual time of topping the stalks, when the husks on the earliest ears are beginning to turn white, cut at the root, laying three or four hills together for a bundle; lay the butts or bottoms even; the corn may be bound up immediately, green as it is; or it may be left open a day or two to dry. Rye straw, bulrushes or chair-flags are more convenient for bands than the corn stalks. After the binding of the bundles, the corn may be stooked immediately, taking eight or ten bundles for a stook; around the top put two or three bars; and if these be well put on, the rains will not penetrate so far as to do any harm.

Fears may be entertained that in this condition the corn will mould. But our experience teaches otherwise. We have had it in this situation through successive days of warm wet weather, and no injury suffered. Here it is secured against frost, against birds—(but not mice)—it is mostly secured against the dirt which autumn rains throw upon the leaves and husks. Let it remain in stook until it is well dried—from three to five or six weeks. Large stalks stand in stook much better than small ones. The larger the corn, the better is it suited to this process of curing.—*N. E. Farmer*.

SALT LEY, OR SPENT LEY.

In the Manufacture of hard or bar soap, much ley is run off. Ashes, lime, salt and grease, are put into the boiler, and the ley contains a portion of each of these ingredients. Each of these may be a fertilizer. And may not the ley be serviceable on the land? We were told last winter, that Hon. Wm. Jackson, of Newton, had used the ley from his factory for several years, upon grass lands, and that he had furnished his neighbors with the article for use upon their fields. Upon inquiry, we learned that several farmers who have tried it, continue to put it upon their grounds. In past years they have used it only upon the grass; but this season it has been applied where corn, potatoes, carrots, and the like have been planted. We have recently visited some fields where it has been used, and the result of our observation is, that crops upon it, excepting where the land is quite dry, grow very well; but since other manures were used with this, it is not easy to say precisely how far the ley is beneficial. More good would result from its application in wet times, than in dry; for its influences apparently resemble those of the urine from the cattle when in the pasture. Every farmer knows that in a hot and dry time, the grass perishes where the urine is voided; and he knows equally well that the urine in wet weather increases the growth of grass. So it is apparently with this ley. Generally no harm has resulted, even in the drought of the last month, to the crops in Newton, which are upon land that had the ley applied to it in May. There need be little apprehension of harm, unless the ley be put in the hill, or directly under the seed. Where it has been spread upon corn land and harrowed in, the corn grows well—but in one place in Wenham, where fodder corn in drills was put upon the ley in June, the corn failed to vegetate well, and much of what came up withered and perished; though the stalks which survived are now doing well.

We are using this article. Having procured a tight box, made of pine plank, 10 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 2 ft. deep, and fixed it upon the wagon axletrees, we

procure loads of about 600 galls. each. This we cart 5 miles.—In one side of the box is a plug filling a two-inch auger hole. For the purpose of unloading, this plug is taken out, and the ley is run into heaps of soil or of muck.—The load of 600 gallons will saturate from 1-12 to 2-1-2 cords. This is thrown over once or twice, and at any convenient time is spread upon the land. We have not yet had opportunity to ascertain its effects, but are so well persuaded that it will be beneficial, that we shall continue through this season to haul all that is run into the cistern from which we draw. The manufacturer of soap put down a cistern which holds 2400 gallons, and put into it a pump, placed so high that the liquid is pumped directly into the wagon or box. On the top of the box is a slide, about one foot square, through which the ley is admitted.—We pay for the article at present, \$2 per load of 600 gallons. Whether this article is worth its cost, we do not yet know; and we should have made no mention of it at present, but for our wish that attention may be drawn to whatever promises to be serviceable as a manure, and that its virtues should be proved by all who are willing to make experiments.—*New England Farmer*.

TRY HALF AN ACRE, SOW GRASS SEED.

A farmer who has but very little capital and no team may do much to improve his lands at this season. A wheelbarrow will make as quick work as any cart when the soil to be removed lies nigh the place where it is wanted. We see thousands of acres of good land within a short distance of this city, which now produce but a trifle to the owner, yet with a little outlay these acres may be made to produce stout burthens of grass.

Many of these acres can be reclaimed at small expense, and when they are properly done they are well worth two hundred dollars each. They will yield an annual income which will pay the interest of that sum yearly. If any one has doubts on this subject let him try half an acre; and if he will proceed on our plan we will engage either to sell his first crop of hay for him for enough to repay the whole cost of preparing the land, or we will never trouble him again with our advice.

Farmers are not engaged in many places in ploughing under their green crops—their oats and their buckwheat—but the soil has been so dry that the grass seed should not be sown before we have rain. The green crop may be covered much better when the soil is sufficiently moist, but those who have many acres to be seeded cannot delay their ploughing, though the seeding may be delayed.

A large, or at least a broad plough, is necessary to cover the green crops well, and a yoke of oxen may as well draw a good sized plough as a small one in lands which were ploughed in the spring. Don't forget to lash a withe or a bush under the plough beam to sweep down the green growth, that all may be nicely buried.

Gather up matter for manures.

Those who have low pasture lands may often find rushes, coarse grass, weeds and other matter which is worth gathering to be put in the manure heap, or in a stack to be used as a litter for cattle and horses and hogs. The roadside also furnishes and abundance in many places, and now is the time to gather the same. Soil from the roadside may often be taken away without detriment to the road; and quantities of this should now be laid by the side of the hog pen and the back house, to be thrown in two or three times a week, to bury up all the matter which would cause an unhealthy effluvia about the house. When this is practiced, these sinks of foul matter never become offensive to the inmates of the house, though they are placed very near it. The wash of the drain should also be carefully buried with leam at this season both for the purpose of increasing the manure heap, and for keeping the air pure about the dwelling house.

A few loads of loam should now be carted into the cowyard, and as soon as the cows are turned away a shovel full should be thrown upon each heap of fresh manure which is found there; this will increase and preserve the virtue of the manure, while it will render the cowyard a more suitable place for the milkpail.—*Bost. Cultivator*.

FLOUR.—Good flour can only be expected from good wheat in good condition. When that is the case a good mill, with good cloths and a skilful miller, can make as good flour here, as can be made any where. Many persons ruin their flour by desiring to have more than can be made. My father, whose long experience and skill in the manufacture of flour is well known, states that the following ought to be the results of a ground bushel of wheat, weighing 60 lbs. One-tenth, 6 lbs. may be deducted for toll, one-sixth, 10 lbs. for bran—9 lbs. for middlings and shorts, which will make an aggregate of 25 lbs. leaving 35 lbs. of flour. From which it appears, that a little less than 6 bushels, say five and a half, will make a barrel of flour weighing 192 lbs. neat.

JOHN BELTON O'NEAL.



AGRICULTURAL.

Original.
ANNUAL REPORT.

Gentlemen of the Ken. Co. Agricultural Society.

In compliance with the By-laws of this Society, which enjoins it upon us "at each stated meeting to make a report of our proceedings, and such other communications as we think may tend to promote the object of the Society," we come before you with such communication, as in our opinion, the interests of the Society, and the interests of the country, which the society is designed to promote, require.

Our official "proceeding" have generally been before you and are known, which renders recapitulation unnecessary. It is proper however to state that a settlement has recently been had with the Treasurer, from which it is found that we have in his hands after paying all outstanding orders \$71.26. Having kept within our means, we have this balance unexpended, the savings of five years.

We would also state that under the direction of a vote of the Society we have ordered an importation of three barrels of wheat from the Black Sea, which it is expected will arrive in season for Spring sowing.

It will be recollected by those who attended the semi-annual meeting, that considerable was said upon the subject of wheat raising by the Trustees; and several members of the society "told their experience" in the culture of wheat, which it was intended should be written out and given to the public. It may be sufficient at this time, to say, that from the communications made at that time, and from what we have learned from other sources since, it seems to be a fact, that the variety of wheat of which we have spoken (the Black Sea) has in this vicinity resisted the rust, and yielded a good crop, while all other varieties have suffered in a greater or less degree. In many cases where this kind of wheat has been sown upon the same kind of soil, and at the same time, side by side, with other varieties, it has produced a good crop, while grain of the other sort has not been worth enough to pay for harvesting. At the moment when our farmers were congratulating themselves and one another, that they were rid of that scourge, the "grain worm," or had learned to elude his grasp, the rust made depredations in many places, such as to cause the heart to sicken. But as this enemy is not frequent in his encroachments, and as it is certain he may be effectually resisted by sowing this new variety of wheat, we may still sow wheat with a good prospect of our former abundant harvests.

In the report to which allusion has been made, it was urged upon the farmers of this county to give more attention to the raising of apples, believing, as we do, that we possess advantages for the profitable pursuit of this branch of business, which is not enjoyed, to an equal extent, by any other section of country. There has since been a communication published in the Maine Farmer on the subject, which deserves the attention, of those who possess the means (we most all do) of profiting by it. Apples may, and they no doubt will form a very important item in the exports of this State, and they may be raised with profit for food for stock. Those who have not cellars in their barns for such food, may at trifling expense, make an out cellar, at convenient distance from the place of feeding, to which access may be had at all times when necessary. It may not be advisable to put apples in a cellar for stock, except the varieties that will keep well. They may be fed to sheep, with advantage in a frozen state. In many parts of England sheep get the principal part of their living in winter, by eating frozen turnips in the field. As we believe farmers are beginning to think, and do more about increasing their crop of apples, and are sowing nurseries instead of cutting down bearing trees, we would direct the attention of those who have begun in the work, to the writings of Thatcher, Cox & Kenrick, as the best authority on the subject.

Much is said at the present day, by the citizens of our State, and by others about "the resources of the State of Maine," and the advantages she possesses of becoming a great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial State. She is truly represented as having a soil capable of as high a state of cultivation as any region under heaven. Mother earth is here ready to reward the researches and labors of her children, with a number, variety, and amount of useful productions, to which we will not attempt to assign limits. We have water power sufficient to carry machinery to manufacture fabrics & utensils for a large part of the habit-

able globe. Our extensive coast, capacious harbours and navigable rivers afford advantages for commercial transactions, which are unequalled. Besides we are rich in forests of timber, mines of iron, quarries of granite, slate, lime, and other materials for building and for manufacturing for ourselves and others. With these facts before us, how stands the matter? Are we advancing with that firm and determined step which will enable us to take that high rank among the sister States which nature has designed that we should occupy? With our boasted agricultural advantages, it can scarcely be said that we raise the bread for our own scanty population. Possessing unequalled advantages for manufacturing, we are dependant upon the states, and other countries, for most of the manufactured articles consumed in our own state. With our superior location for commerce, most of our tonnage is employed in the importation of articles for our own consumption. True our lumber forms an important article of export, and goes far to liquidate the debt which is increasing upon us by importation. But let agriculture, and other manufactures than that of lumber, advance at its present tardy pace and what will be our dependence when timber fails? Even now, with the operations in lumbering, the balance of trade is against us. Let this business be suspended, without advancement in the other branches of productive industry and we shall soon be involved in disgrace. We shall present to the world the spectacle of a people surrounded with abundant means of making themselves wealthy, happy and honored, yet from want of an enlightened and liberal policy, in encouraging and protecting their best interests, a poor miserable and degraded population. It is high time we should free ourselves of our share of the common reproach. As cultivators of the soil, our prosperity depends almost entirely, and exclusively upon its productions. As such it becomes us to make a vigorous and united effort to redeem our agriculture from the shackles which ignorance and prejudice have too firmly fixed upon it. This is a work in all respects worthy the highest aspirations of patriotic ambition, a work which affords abundant employment for strong hands, and enlightened minds. The art of cultivating the earth, and of increasing its productive powers was the first to indicate the dawn of civilization among men, and it is probably destined to mark by its own advancement, the latest stages of human improvement. Of all the arts, none is capable of extending its achievements over a wider field of usefulness and true beneficence, none is capable of contributing so much to the physical wants, the intellectual development & moral improvement of the human family, none is so sure to yield a reward to its followers. While the surface of the earth has presented one boundless and inexhaustible mine of wealth and abundance, haughty science has hardly deigned to explore it, philosophy has stood gazing at the heavens, enterprise has traversed earth and seas in pursuit of golden visions, and avarice has wasted its efforts in wild speculations, contributing nothing to the common stock of wealth, or human comfort, and sober industry has been left alone to grope its way amid darkness and discouragements.

It cannot be denied that a considerable advance has been made within a few years, in this state, in agricultural improvement. The qualities of our stock have been improved both by the introduction of new breeds, and by a more judicious mode of breeding and keeping. A more enlightened course of culture is adopted in many parts, and agriculturalists are becoming better acquainted with the principles on which depends the success of their labors; still we are advancing slowly when compared with our advantages, with the improvements going on around us in other arts, or the improvement in this, in other countries. Nothing need be said in proof of this assertion, for the truth of it is apparent to all who are observers of the operations of the day. There is one fact however, we may be pardoned for introducing in this connection. It is one to which your attention was called in our last annual report, in regard to the agriculture of Scotland; that in a few years, and through the influence of a few individuals the whole annual agricultural products of an extensive region were doubled in amount per acre, by the adoption of improved methods of culture, and the substitution of different crops upon some of the soil. All this was effected by the efforts of a few energetic men who at first associated themselves in what a writer, in giving an account of their doings, called "a sort of hole and corner club," but which is now known as the "High Land Agricultural Society." The same writer says that by the improvement made in the agriculture of Scotland, "the country was first redeemed then enriched." In a short time, since 1817 the whole of the wealth of that country has been trebled in amount, and this to be imputed entirely to improvement in the theory and practice of agriculture; first receiving an impulse from a small Society, then aided by the government. That society in 1838 distributed in premiums or "prizes" as it is there termed \$60,000, most of which was received from the government, and which before this day has been restored to it in two fold measure. This example is worth our imitation. Can any one doubt, that equal exertion on the part of our first men, attended with equal encouragement and aid by the government,

would be attended with equally glorious results? To doubt it would be to impeach the character of our citizens, and stigmatize them with a want of energy and industry which does not belong to them. The population of Maine possess a spirit of enterprise and activity, which only needs to be directed to its proper objects, to be productive of even greater results than these. Though a change has taken place in the opinions of many, in regard to the productive pursuits of life, there are men who look upon them as beneath their dignity. There are young men amongst us who consider want, if not beggary, artifice, if not knavery, preferable to honest industry. They resort to any thing rather than to those laborious occupations which give wealth to the country, and the brightest ornaments to society. This is not from an aversion to labor, but from a desire for honor, and thirst for the sudden accumulation of wealth. It arises from the false impressions imbibed on the subject. The delusion, that wealth is to be gained without labor, should be dispelled, and the sooner the better. There is no royal highway to wealth, unless the path of productive industry be that highway. When productive labor is held in its proper estimation, as the only true measure of value, when it is properly encouraged and protected we may expect this country to present a different aspect. When it is looked upon as it is, the basis of the country's prosperity, we shall not expect to see it stated that in one day, fifty young men in a certain village applied for the place of a clerk in a store, of which notice had been given that one was wanted, while for a place as an apprentice at a trade, not one application was made, though notice, that one was wanted, had been published in the same paper. This is said to be an actual occurrence which took place recently in our own country, and were this state of feeling general what would be our future prospects? Might we not expect that idleness with its attendants, dissoluteness, poverty, and dishonesty, would poison the minds of the youth into whose hands are soon to be committed the interests of the country, and the support of society? Gen. McDuffie, in his Anniversary Oration to the State Agricultural Society of S. C. has given such a view of the comparative value of productive industry, that we have thought it advisable to make some quotations from him on this occasion. He says, "As labor is the only true and ultimate measure of value, wealth is neither more nor less than the accumulated results of labor; and wherever one man becomes rich without labor, it follows as a necessary consequence, that by some speculative juggle, he has managed to transfer the labors of other people. Though individuals, therefore, may become rich by unproductive processes, it is impossible in the nature of things, that communities ever can." The salutary advice which he gives the agriculturalists of his state, is equally suited to our condition. "Let us then, realizing these great principles of industry and sound economy, and discarding all visionary schemes, steadily pursue the track of honest industry, consoled by the patriotic reflection, that every dollar we thus add to our own fortunes, is so much added to the state, and the losses of others constitute no one of the elements of our prosperity." And it may be added, let us exhibit "these great principles" to our children, to the young men of this country, in such a light, that they will be induced to practice upon them in a manner that shall be honorable to themselves, and that shall increase the wealth and happiness of the country. No country as before stated, possesses greater facilities for the profitable application of productive labor than our own state, consequently, none has greater facilities for becoming populous and wealthy. With this undeniable fact before us we are annually sending out of the state hundreds of young men and women, to perform abroad the labor of producing the articles which we pay them for and consume; and more than this, we send them a portion of the raw materials to manufacture for us; thus we love our neighbors so much better than we do ourselves, that we send them materials and operatives, and not only very willingly pay them well for manufacturing, but pay also liberally for the transportation of the operatives, the raw material, and the manufactured articles. So far as this is true we perform the labor, and they secure the "results." Agriculture and manufactures, are so intimately connected with one another and with the interests of the state that we can hardly speak or think of them separately. They are in fact inseparable; they cannot exist apart, nor the country flourish without fostering both. They are children of the same family equally deserving the care of the parent, or rather the parents of all the children of the family, the nursing father and mother of all the arts and sciences, affording the only permanent support to the government, and sustenance to all the institutions of the country. What is for the interest of the one, is for the interest of the other. Agriculturalists may hail mechanics and manufacturers as brothers, who share equally with them, the patrimony. In places where manufacturing is extensively carried on, the best opportunities are afforded for profitable farming, by creating a market for agricultural produce without the cost of transportation. Where agriculture is extensively carried on, there is offered the greatest facilities for manufacturing, there being a supply of agricultural products at hand,

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to sustain the laborers. In the manufacturing towns in Massachusetts, farm produce bears a price above the same articles in Boston market, equal to the cost of transportation from one place to the other. This is an application of the saying "if you want to do business, you must go where business is."

We have so often spoken of the advantages we possess for the profitable pursuit of agriculture, that we forbear to say more at this time, than to express our desire to see such a solicitude among the farmers to become better acquainted with their business, and to gain a knowledge of the properties of the soil they cultivate, as shall lead them to make use of all the means in their power to acquire the information, feeling assured that when that knowledge is obtained, there will be no lack of enterprise and industry, that will prevent a successful application of it. We believe that were the properties of our soils are understood and a course of culture adopted suited to its properties and its location as a climate, market &c., our farmers would not

"Envy the climate that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies,"

that our young men would not change the healthful breezes of New England, for the poisonous atmosphere of the West, which proves fatal to a majority of those who emigrate to that region, before they have lived out half their days, and why should they risk their lives in that country to find productive prairies, when we have within our own state, land of precisely the same quality, enough to employ nearly all our population in its cultivation, with only the difference that nature has drained the water from theirs and rendered them fit for cultivation, while ours is to be drained by art. Our bog lands and meadows are similar to their far famed prairies, or rather the same thing. They need only draining off, and the application of alkalies, to destroy the acid contained in the decomposed bark and leaves of vegetables, of which they are chiefly composed. The alkali has been supplied there by the ashes which are left from the frequent burnings of the prairies. Experiments which have been tried by one of your trustees upon this kind of land go to prove that it is not in agriculture as in politics, "what is right in theory is wrong in practice." These experiments with him and with others in this vicinity prove that the theory is right; and the practice needs only to be in accordance with the theory, to produce the expected results.

NATHAN FOSTER,
ELIJAH WOOD,
OAKES HOWARD, } Trustees.

Winthrop, Feb. 24, 1841.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AGRICULTURE.

Dear Sir—Why is agriculture depressed below the arts? The advancement of agriculture is the PRIMAL OBJECT of our national prosperity said Madison.

"In the Newburyport Herald, the question is asked, whether, if capital and enterprise were thrown into agriculture in the same way as manufacturers and commerce it might not be quite as often proved to be profitable, and lead to as great improvements in this art, which lies at the foundation of all others. It is quite evident, that in this country, 'agriculture often fails for the want of capital.' In every other employment, capital is lavished with a liberal hand, but it is stinted out to this in meagre pittances, and there is comparatively little interest taken in improvements which tend to abridge labor, and in the acquisition of knowledge, in regard to the art of cultivation. In England capital is directed as liberally to agriculture as it is to commerce and manufactures; and is even a more profitable investment. The writer had either a faint conception of the real cause of the depression of our agriculture or shrunk from a bold impression of it, for fear of giving offence. I shall speak freely on this question, in the hope that I may elicit inquiry, awake farmers to the cause and the remedy, and perchance, if I am in error, be convinced of it, by superior intelligence.

Let young farmers and old then consider well the present position of our agriculture, and settle for themselves the question, whether agriculture—considering its paramount importance to the public wealth—commands as much of the spare capital in the state as commerce, trade, manufacturers or corporations. If not? Why? "Whence and why comes this universal answer from the end of the land to the other, NO MONEY TO LET ON REAL ESTATE?" Is not agriculture of the first importance among human pursuits? I answer yes—Yes, because a man may live naked, but he cannot live without production. Now if agriculture is the first great business of human society, occupying fourteen twentieths of our entire population, the answer "no money to let on real estate," should ring from one end of the Union to the other, in every farmers ears, till all are aroused to the investigation of the cause, and firmly resolved to apply the remedy. Is not agriculture depressed both in public opinion and in fact, below manufactures, commerce

and corporations? Do we not see the rising generation giving it a reluctant support,—scrambling as it were for the better chances in commerce and manufactures, fathers and mothers of ability, all educating their sons and daughters for something different, and in their opinion, better for them than agriculture. Am I to find that this unnatural and ruinous state of things in the result of mere taste and aversion to labor? Out with the idea, I should label the common sense and sound judgment of my countryman, if I, for a moment, should entertain the idea. What! this vast movement in the social elements, upheaving like an earthquake, without foundation, resting on airy nothing? No, my friends, this state of things has a foundation as broad as the Atlantic, and all but as firm as our mountains, and I fear, unless we arouse ourselves, the current is as fatally set as the Falls of Niagara.

Are not the splendid rewards held out to commerce, manufactures, and corporations by partial and special legislation the moving cause of this state of things, Do not the rising generation see with their own eyes, are they not dazzled with the princely magnificence, the boundless wealth of the manufacturer and the merchant? Do they not see if large fortunes are to be won, and the applause of men, they must abandon the plough, and join the favorite branches of American legislation? Do they not see the prediction of Jefferson beginning to be fulfilled "that the time will come when commerce, manufacturers, and corporations, the favorite branches of American legislation shall ride over a plundered and beggared yeomanry? Do they not see all the spare money, once in our country towns and villages, gathered into the Banks, governed by rulers, as to time and security &c. which to all practical purposes exclude even the hope to agriculture, of any relief from this capital? Do they not know, that by our system of joint stock companies a direct inducement from one to six per cent. is held out to the man of money not to invest in land? that by the general law of this Commonwealth, a capitalist can take safely but six per cent of agriculturists, while he can avail himself of our corporation system and take safely from eight to sixteen per cent? that agriculture requires large capital, and that a farmer who cannot command the capital necessary for the successful prosecution of his business must be a sorry slave? Do they not know that capitalists in order to carry out their corporate speculations, not only use their own money, but avail themselves of heavy loans from the Banks at six per cent. and invest the same money in stocks at ten and twelve per cent. and that it is worse than fruitless, for the farmers to attempt to compete with them at the Bank counter for loans? Do they not know that guardians, and trustees of immense estates invest in stocks, in preference to loans to farmers on real estate, because in the one instance, they get from eight to twelve per cent. and in the other but six? Do they not see manufactures, commerce, corporations built up by special laws, state and national, professing to build up the farmer, and yet agriculture is as far behind as ever, obliged to plod on for a bare subsistence, while those favorite branches, ride coach and six, holding out the impudent, false profession, that in order to build up agriculture, the farmer we must submit to the double and twisted system of corporations and high tariffs?

In answering the above questions, every practical mind can see causes enough for the depression of our agriculture, the want of capital and enterprise enlisted in its behalf, without talking about taste or aversion to labor.

Why, ever since our boyhood, changes have been rung on the necessity of the protection to domestic manufactures, of Banks, of grants for literary purposes, of commercial facilities, but when has the American press spoke out bold for Agricultural facilities? When has the farmer like the merchant knocked at the door of the WHITE HOUSE and demanded relief at the hands of the Executive, and been urged to it and sustained by the political press?—All American Agriculture wants is wise and honest statesmen connected with the soil, who will manfully and boldly carry out the principles of Washington and Madison, instead of filling legislative assemblies with professional men, merchants, retired capitalists, whose whole property is in banks, and joint stock companies. In Europe, those whose property is mostly in real estate—where the best business is not monopolized—are the law givers, and legislate better for farmers, than corporators or persons who have not a tie of interest or sympathy with farmers.

Says Mr. Gordon, an able writer in the Albany Cultivator "It appears to me that our politicians, both of the Union and the States, have always been legislating at the wrong end of affairs. If the states would adopt a course of legislation that would bring

all the talents in them to bear upon the soils, wealth would soon be so abundant, that roads, colleges, and improvements, would be made where ever they are needed. Nature made our country principally for agriculture, and the neglect of it, throws every thing else into confusion and distress. It is high time, for us to rise, and assert our rights, let every puffed politician, who would lead us away from our main interest by filling our heads exclusively with Van Burenism, Clayism, or Harrisonism, or any other kind of ism. Let us make them act, and speak out, for the interest of our country, or leave them at home, and select other law givers, who will study this vital blood of our Country. It is in vain to disguise any longer, to this point we must come at least," the sooner the better in my opinion.

I do not pretend to say that Agriculture has not advanced the last twenty years, but I do declare without the fear of contradiction, that it has not advanced so fast as commerce, trade manufactures, the mechanic arts, or corporate interests. It would be a miracle, if it had not, enlisting as it does, the indomitable energies of fourteen twentieths of our entire population, the most illustrious, the most frugal, the most temperate, which nothing hardly short of omnipotence can crush. If you declare that it has advanced as fast as the sister arts, point me not to splendid fortunes, but even moderate ones that have followed farming as a pursuit as tens of thousands and millions have coporations, manufactures and commerce. In Europe, splendid fortunes reward the farmer, as well as the merchant and the manufacturer; and the reason is, though they have laws of entails and primogeniture which relate to individual members of the same family, they have no laws of favoritism to depress or elevate either of the sister arts which constitute the political family under modern civilization.

I have no faith in the doctrine that agriculture is a pursuit of small gain; the way a man may get a comfortable living—other things being equal—I hold as she, of the arts, is first in importance, she is not first, may be equal, in profit.

I am told that it is easy to complain and some people are naturally querulous, and if I could point out the modus operandi, or the precise way the evils of which I complain can be remedied it would be better—but this I will undertake to do in my way, though it will raise the cry of mad dog, make some trouble in the family of the arts,—yet, as I have a remedy for this evil in the right to my own opinions and the conscious rectitude of my purpose I shall declare my views of reform freely leaving consequences to take care of themselves.

In the first place, I believe an unequal share of taxes is thrown upon agriculture. The present laws of taxation do not necessarily, and positively expose the money of the rich invested in Bank, insurance, and other stocks to the eyes or knowledge of assessors. I cannot see the justice or the necessity of taxing a young farmer for the full value of his farm, when it is under a mortgage to his neighbor for one half its value.

Could not both those evils be remedied by a law compelling corporations to report the amount of any man's stock to the assessors and also assessing the amount of the mortgage to the mortgagee, to be alien on the real estate, and if paid by the mortgagor, to be in payment of the mortgage debt. The indirect taxes raised by the tariff, bear too hard on agriculture. The consumer pays the duties. Farmers and their families are fourteen twentieths of the consumers. Now if agriculture pays fourteen dollars in twenty of the immense revenues of this nation, what does it get in return? Does the present tariff exclude foreign wool, grain, potatoes, bread-stuff? No! What then is the adequate consideration to the farmer for paying fourteen twentieths as many millions, to protect and build up other branches of business? I doubt if our system excluded absolutely such products, as are the fruit of our agriculture, and FOREIGN laborers, and admitted duty free, sugar, tea, coffee, and other foreign products, which have become necessary, whether this tariff would not be a hard bargain for the farmer, considering the fact, that the protection is monopolized by capitalists, however skillful a manufacturer a farmer's son may be, he could hardly hope ever to enjoy the full fruit of that skill in Massachusetts.

In the second place our system of corporations, stimulated by the tariff has taken away all inducement to the capitalists to make loans to aid agriculture and has thrown capital and enterprise out of agriculture. I know of no way to change the direction of capital and enterprise, but by the removing this inducement, which has already oppressed the farmer to the earth—as it had its life, so it may have its death in legislation. I would modify our monied institutions so that to a certain extent they should loan money on real estate in the country, in a way adapted to meet the

wants of agriculture—that certain other institutions, such as Saving Banks, should not invest in stocks, or make loans to corporations, and if I am told people would not deposit, I would say if they ask the government to aid them to invest large masses of money, they must take that aid in a way consistent with the best interests of society. I would have rigid and penal laws to prevent directors of Banks, monopolizing the Bank funds.

I would take away the inducement to capitalists to get up joint stock companies and to use THEIR OWN & ALL THE FUNDS they can command by the means of the banking system to carry them on, by placing all such companies as to business privileges on the same level as the common people in their common affairs. I would probe this desperate wound of our agriculture to the bottom by the introduction of the principle of the personal liability of stockholders into all our business corporations. I would say to the patient, FLINCH NOT, 'TIS LIFE OR DEATH WITH YOU. This done, guardians and trustees of immense estate, men of millions would no longer count the difference in profits between loans on real estate and investment in stocks—they would no longer find it profitable to borrow their tens of millions at banks at six per cent to invest in stocks at ten. TRUE IT IS, as Mr. Gordon says, "our politicians both of the State and Union HAVE ALWAYS BEEN LEGISLATING AT THE WRONG END OF AFFAIRS."

There is another consideration I will but suggest as having a strong tendency to elevate the character of our agriculture, and protect her against the encroachments of her sister arts. It is the introduction into our colleges of professorships of agriculture as in the colleges throughout Europe. Then our youths, who are to be trained to be law-givers, would early imbibe the elementary principles of the science, the art of agriculture, its importance and its pleasures, and when they shall have become our lawgivers and rulers, they will return again to the embrace of agriculture, as age to the memories of youth, and will protect the farmer, while confined at his plough, from injurious legislation. Our present scholars graduate without a sympathy for agriculture, knowing as little of the principles of production and science of agriculture as the child of the forest or the man of the moon.

Finally I would say, farmers, the WORK OF REFORM is in your hands; you have but to WILL and IT IS DONE. Then, like other professions, hold your conventions, circulate your agricultural papers—assert your rights as boldly as the manufacturer or the merchant; exhibit the same indomitable zeal and obstinate perseverance which marks the politician, with a single eye to the dignity of your profession, and the prosperous prosecution of your business—your sons, and your daughters, yea, succeeding generations, demand the effort. Anticipate with me the lapse of two centuries, under our present system, and paint to your mind the condition of an American farmer. Appeal not to the Helots of ancient Greece, the Boors of Russia, or the Chartists of England; they can afford you but little aid to describe the ignorance, the abjectness, the servitude of that condition.

I am a devoted friend of agriculture.—I have relieved my mind of a burden of anxiety, in the hope to elicit cooperation.

I am most respectfully,

Your obt., H. C. MERRIAM.

There is too much truth in the statements made by our Tewksbury correspondent to be hidden from the view of farmers. The tendency of our laws is to encourage the investment of capital in any business rather than in agriculture. The consequence is that enterprising young men with little capital are deterred from engaging in farming, since that, as well as all other business, to be carried on to advantage, requires much outlay. Lands are high in all places near our good markets, and none who are not inheritors of real estate or other property can procure farms of their own until they are advanced so far in life that their strength and enterprise are on the wane. Hence a large portion of our young men who intended to live by farming have emigrated to new countries where lands are cheap.

Could such men have greater facilities for hiring money on real estate—not of usurers, not of institutions where their notes must be renewed every sixty days—the waste lands of New England would be more likely to be taken up; and old farms purchased by young men would be more likely to be well cultivated than they now are when hired, or when in the actual occupation of the superannuated.

On the subject of unequal taxation we have more than once expressed our own views. While the young and enterprising farmer is obliged to pay taxes on every dollar's worth of property in his possession, though he may be indebted to capitalists for one half of it;—those capitalists are allowed to dodge and not be taken for one tenth part of the estate they own, clear of a incumbrance!!

Every one knows this, yet who should be found among our legislators to step forward and endeavor to remedy the evil?—Nobody; no not one. If wealthy men were all made to pay their full share of the

taxes, they would fall, as they should do, quite lightly on the poorer classes.—If the laws compelled wealth to contribute its equal share, we should need no special legislation to lighten the burthens of the poor, or of those who might choose to run in debt for arms. The assessment of taxes on the mortgages of real estate (as suggested) would not aid the mortgagee, for it would lessen his facility of borrowing. We need only equal legislation to relieve the poorer classes from injustice.—[Ed. Boston Cultivator.

SUMMARY.

AGED PERSONS.

The following is a list of the persons referred to by us in a former number of our paper. One of the individuals has died since the list was made out. It is a little remarkable that most of the individuals are farmers. The others are mechanics, but all of them except one have lived on farms and worked more or less upon them. The total amount is more than Two Thousand years!

Daniel Allen,	84.	Joseph Metcalf,	74
Jonathan Buzell,	84.	Jerathmael Crane,	70.
Nathan Kimball,	83.	Nathaniel Bishop,	74
Samuel Wood,	82.	Lot Packard,	77.
Eliphalet Wight,	70.	Calvin Metcalf,	80.
Jeremiah Brown,	81.	Ezra Whitman,	72.
William H. Bearce,	72.	Jenness Towle,	74
Nathaniel Lovering,	80.	Pelig Benson,	75.
Luke Perkins,	71.	Elijah Wood,	72.
Lazarus Ramsdell,	71.	Thomas Jacobs,	72.
Isaac Smith,	76.	Benjamin Jenniss,	71.
Adin Stanley,	79.	Caleb Jackson,	71.
Eben. Marrow,	71.	Phineas Wood,	73.
Ezra Briggs,	71.	Benjamin Perkins,	73.
Thomas Fillebrown,	79.	John Kezer,	78.

Winthrop, September 7th, 1841.

ABSTRACT OF THE BANKRUPT BILL.

1. The law is retrospective, and discharges all debts previously contracted by the bankrupt.
2. All persons may take advantage of the act, on giving a full statement, upon oath, of their debts and available effects, without regard to the amount of their debts.
3. Bankers, brokers, merchants, underwriters, marine insurers, &c. upon the petition of a certain portion of creditors, may be called bankrupt, provided their debts amount to \$2000 or more; whenever they leave their respective States to defraud the creditors, &c. or shall conceal their goods, to prevent them from being reached in execution, or make fraudulent assignments, sales, gifts, &c.—The person so declared bankrupt, can, within ten days after the decree, have a trial by jury, to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy.
4. All preference and transfers of property, in contemplation of bankruptcy, are declared void.
5. The United States, and laborers with demands for labor done within six months, not exceeding \$25, are to be preferred creditors.
6. The court is to appoint an assignee, in whom the bankrupt's property is to be vested. The assignee is to give bonds to the court, and must pay into court all the personal property of the bankrupt within sixty days after its reception.
7. The bankrupt is to be discharged in seventy days after complying with the requisitions of the law, but if a majority of the creditors object to his discharge he may claim a trial with or without a jury.
8. Joint contractors and endorsers are not released by the discharge.
9. Provisions are made for mortgages, and liens on property.
10. Household furniture to the amount of \$300, is exempted.
11. A false oath by the bankrupt is declared perjury.—Gard. Spset.

COMMENCEMENT.—The usual exercise of the Commencement at Bowdoin College, took place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The exercises before the Literary Societies, which are usually observed on Tuesday afternoon, were this year deferred on account of bad weather till Wednesday. On Tuesday evening an Oration was pronounced before the Alumni of the College by the Hon. Stephen Emery of Paris, Me. On Wednesday, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the weather, the house was filled at an early hour, and the parts of the Graduating Class were of a high character, and were very creditably performed. In the afternoon Dr. Baker, the Chinese Missionary, addressed the Pencilian Society, and in the evening Prof. Goodwin delivered an oration before the Athenian Society. On Thursday the Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa was delivered by Alden Bradford L. L. D. of Boston, Mass.—Gardner Spec.

The Manufacturers of the City of Lyons consumes annually 1,000,000 kilogrammes (2,000,000 lbs) of silk spun in different ways. It requires four cocoons to produce one gramme of silk, &c. consequently, the consumption of Lyons alone amount to 4,200,000 cocoons,

each of which, upon an average, measures 500 metres or yards. Thus the silk-thread used in Lyons in one year, if joined in a continued line, would be equal to fourteen times the distance of the earth from the sun, and 3491 times that, of the earth from the moon, and 52,504 times the circumference of the earth at the equator, and 1000 times the circumference of the moon.

Fifteen days later from England. Arrival of the Britannia! The British steamship Britannia; Capt. Cleland, arrived at her moorings Thursday morning, a few minutes past 4 o'clock, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th ult., making the passage in 13 1-2 days, and bringing news from the Old World fifteen days later than before received.

The Britannia had one hundred passengers from Liverpool to Halifax, landed thirty-five at the latter place, took in twenty-five, and brought to Boston ninety-five. Among those brought to Halifax were Lord Stopford and Sir John Harvey. The latter was received on landing by a Guard of Honor, and conducted to his lodgings. Sir John gained some notoriety as Governor of New Brunswick, during the "boundary war," and was recently recalled from that office, and has now been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

The news by the Britannia, although not of a startling character, is in many respects important. The greatest distress exists among the manufacturing class. The crops are short, and trade generally depressed. The news from China had caused the price of Teas to advance, although many doubted the correctness of the intelligence. The Cotton trade was favorably brisk, at an advance.

The failure of the crops in England will undoubtedly improve the flour market in this country.—Am. Trav.

McLeod.—While the English papers are very fond of talking of "McLeod in irons," with all the proper rhetorical flourishes, the facts are thus stated in the Utica Friend of Man;—"McLeod is now in jail, not a hundred miles from our office, in the quiet village of Whitesboro. And we can assure the London Journal, that so far is he from being in heavy irons, that he is not even confined to the jail rooms. He spends most of his time, and receives company, in the parlor of the jailor's house. On almost any pleasant morning he may be seen enjoying himself in a promenade upon the garden walk. Indeed, he is spending his time among us as one of our first gentlemen of leisure."

To cure the Whooping Cough.—Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a pint of water, and ten grains of cochineal finely powdered—sweeten this with sugar. Give an infant the fourth part of a table spoonful four times a day. To a child 2 or 3 years old, half a spoonful and to a child four years and upwards, a table spoonful.

American Revolution.—Sydney Smith thus happily ridicules the blindness of English bigotry, in refusing to listen to the reasonable demands of the American colonies, and as result;—"There was a period when the slightest concession would have satisfied the Americans; but all the world was in heroisms; one set of gentlemen met at the Lamb, another at the Lion; blood-and-treasure men, breathing war, vengeance and contempt; and in eight years afterward, an awkward looking gentlemen, in plain clothes, walked up to the drawing room of St. James's, and was introduced as the Ambassador from the United States of America."

Attention the whole.—Married, on Monday, the 19th inst. at Dilton Chapelry, England, John Vincent, aged 86, to Mary Bodman, aged 82. The old lady laughed heartily when the minister read the part of the service, 'thy children be like olive branches round the table.'

Libel Suit. The managers of the United States Bank, on New York, have brought a libel suit against the editors of the Journal of Commerce—damages, \$100,000.

Hail Storm. The Mercer (Pa) Luminary gives an account of a severe hail storm which fell upon that vicinity on the 22d inst. The wind laid waste fences, uprooted trees, &c. and the hail, which came down thick and fast "in great cakes of ice, two and three pronged," did much damage to buckwheat, oats and corn; and in the town it made sad havoc with the glass, breaking about two thousands lights.

A Boy, named Alexander Dennard, aged ten years, who resided in Barbour county, Alabama, hung himself dead, a few days since, in an attempt to imitate a performer he had seen suspending himself in the circus.

A Stinging Charge. An able judge was once obliged to deliver the following charge to the jury:—"Gentlemen of the jury, in this case, the counsel on both sides are intelligible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

Beauties of Law. A tradesman in the city of London lately employed a professional gentleman to recover a debt of 30 shillings. He succeeded, and the costs were £70! What a blessing to live in a country where a man may be ruined in being righted.

A Long Chimney. The largest chimney in the

world is at the Soda Ash Manufactory of James Muspratt, Esq. near Liverpool. It is of the enormous height of 406 feet above the ground, 45 feet diameter inside at the base, 4 feet ditto at the top, and contains nearly 4,000,000 of bricks.

Mr. Lyell, the distinguished English Geologist, has arrived in Boston, and is to spend several months in Geological Explorations in this country.

There has been another arrival at New York from Canton, with a full cargo of teas, which reported that shipments were going on fast for England and America.

The Bangor Whig of Saturday says—"There is a rumor in the city that the United States Commissioners engaged in running the Boundary line between Maine and Canada have been arrested and imprisoned! We do not credit the report."

THE FIRST WHEEL IN MOTION.—A large double saw mill has been built on the Kennebec Dam, and commenced operations last week. It stands on the west side of the river, in the excavation made by the rush of waters, in the spring of 1839. It is a safe position, as the direction of the dam is such as to turn the strongest of the current towards the middle of the river; so that in high freshets, the mill and other works that may be erected in the vicinity, will be, in a great measure, free from its action. Much credit is due to Col. Redington, who in the midst of discouragements has continued to hope, almost 'against hope', and to whose perseverance it is to be attributed, that the breach in the dam has been repaired, and a beginning made in rendering the immense water power that has been created, available. We are mistaken if the Kennebec dam does not become a point of strong attraction to those who are seeking opportunity for a profitable investment of capital, notwithstanding it has proved somewhat disastrous to the first adventurers.

Temperance Gaz.

Important Questions for the decision of the people.—In Addition to the duty of voting for our State officers the legal voters in the several towns of this State will be called upon on Monday next, to give in their votes, yea or nay, on the following questions.

First, shall the Constitution be amended by adopting the first Resolve for the amendment of the Constitution passed by the Legislature, proposing to elect the Governor, members, of the Legislature, and other State officers, for the term of two years, and that the Legislature shall meet once in two years?

Second, Shall the Constitution be amended by adopting the second Resolve passed by the Legislature, for the amendment of the constitution, proposing that the number of Representatives shall be established at one hundred and fifty one?

On the last of these questions, we hope there will be no division of sentiment, as we think it can hardly admit of a doubt that there will not only be a saving of expense, but that the business of the State will be more expeditiously and thoroughly transacted by the number of representatives specified in the question, than by the present number.

The expediency of adopting the first amendment, is perhaps not quite so clear. Various arguments may be urged, pro and con. we should judge that there was little interest felt upon the subject, as our political papers have scarcely alluded to it. They seem more solicitous as to who shall hold office, than how long.

Temperance Gaz.

Benj. F. White seaman, has been full committed for trial, by Judge Sprague of Massachusetts, for the murder of Jacob Heiper, first mate of the ship Constitution of Boston, on the 15th of May last. He was intoxicated when the deed was done.

Proclamation.—Governor Seward has issued his Proclamation offering a reward of \$750, for the apprehension of the murderers of Mary Rogers, and a reward of \$300 for the apprehension of Benj. Lett, who made his escape while on his way to Prison at Auburn, where he was sentenced to be imprisoned for seven years. A reward of \$250 was offered several months ago; but as there is reason to believe that Lett has lurking places within the State, the amount has been increased. A further reward of \$250, is also offered for the conviction of any one who aided Lett in his escape.

Health at Bath.—The Bath Telegraph of yesterday, contradicts the story of the Yellow Fever prevailing there. It says "Sickness is not more prevalent or fatal here, than in many other towns around us, in proportion to population."

Cobs.—The nourishment contained in corn-cobs, is equal to twice their weight in the best of hay. If soaked a few days in brine, or boiled so as to render it possible for cattle to masticate them, they will eat them with avidity. But, when ground, they make a palatable and valuable fodder for cattle or horses. The economical farmer should as soon think of throwing away the slops he gives his swine, as the cobs of which he might make a sloop to give his cows.

Married.

In Augusta, 31st ult. by Rev. John H. Ingraham, Rev. Sylvester Judd, to Miss Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Ruel Williams.

In Portland, Prof. Albert Hopkins, of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. to Miss Louisa S. eldest daughter of the late Dr. Payson.

In China, by Rev. H. Proctor, Mr. Jacob L. Wiggin to Miss Olive Nason, late of Albion.

DIED.

In China, Rev. Daniel Stephens, aged 59, a man much respected and beloved.

In Albion, on the 28th ult. James Hanscom, 38, a worthy citizen, and an esteemed Christian.

In Turner, on Tuesday last, Mr. Seth Copeland, aged about 42. In him his family, connections and the Society of which he was a worthy member have suffered a heavy loss, Com.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Aug. 30, 1841

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market 825 Beef Cattle, 1100 Stores, 5100 Sheep, and 900 Swine. 275 Swine were reported last week. A large number of Cattle, Sheep and Swine unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle. We continue last week's quotations, viz. first quality 5 60 a 5 75; second quality 4 75; a 5 25; third quality 3 00 a 4 25.

Stores.—We noticed a small lot of two years old sold for \$8; and a lot for \$10 and \$12. We quote two year old \$8 a \$14; three years old from \$12 to \$19.

Sheep.—A large number of store Sheep were at market, and many of the Lambs were small and ordinary; prices low and dull. We noticed lots of ordinary Lambs sold for 50c, 80c, \$1, and 1 21; better qualities 1 25, 1 33, 1 62, 1 75, \$2 and 2 12.

Swine.—Dull lots to peddle, selected, 3 to 3 1/2 for Sows add 4 to 4 1/2 for Barrows; a lot old Hogs, part Barrows, at 3; and a lot Barrows 3 1-2. At retail, from 4 to 5c.

Winthrop Lyceum.

A meeting of the Winthrop Lyceum will be held at Masonic Hall in this village on Tuesday next, commencing at 7 o'clock.

A Lecture may be expected from Mr. A. L. LOVEJOY.

Question for Discussion.—"Ought citizens of our republic to have any distinguishing title of honor, such as the degrees conferred at our universities?"

All persons, Ladies and Gentlemen who are interested in the objects of the Lyceum, are respectfully requested to be present at this meeting.

Winthrop, Sept. 10, 1841.

WHITMAN'S Thrasher, Separator and New Horse Power.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture his Horse Power and Separator at his Shop in Winthrop, Kennebec Co. Maine, where those who are in want of a first rate apparatus for thrashing and cleansing grain can be supplied at short notice. His experience in the making and operation of the Horse Power, has enabled him to make very essential improvements in its construction, and he flatters himself that he can furnish one of the best machines of the kind now known.

He makes use of the best materials, and employs first rate workmen, and thinks that he cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who are disposed to purchase of him. He will sell rights to his Patent Separator for any territory not already disposed of, with a good and sufficient title to the same.

He has also on hand a number of Cylinder Thrashers which he will sell separate from the other machinery.—Whoever wishes to buy a Thrasher—a Separator or Horse Power, single or all united had better call and examine.

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, July, 2841.

Winthrop, December 29, 2840.

To whom it may concern.—The undersigned, inhabitants of Winthrop, have been acquainted with Whitman's Separator for some months past, and many of us have had our grain thrashed and cleansed by it. It has been in operation in this town and elsewhere, during the present thrashing season, and we do not hesitate to say, that it works with more ease—thrashes and cleanses the grain better, with more dispatch and less waste, and in its form and construction appears more durable and less liable to get out of repair than any machine within our knowledge. In short, we consider it a more valuable machine than any one in use, for thrashing and cleansing grain, in this part of the country, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as well entitled to confidence.

JOHN O. WING,
NOAH COURRIER,
JOS. A. METCALF,
CEPHAS THOMAS,
DAN'L M'DUFFIE,

LLOYD THOMAS,
JONA. WHITING,
S. J. PHILBROOK,
MOSES H. METCALF,
HEBRON LUCE,
ZIPHION HOWARD,

The Waterville Iron Manufacturing Co's Cast Iron Ploughs.

HAVING improved our facilities for making our CAST IRON PLOUGHS we are enabled to offer them manufactured in a superior style, and from the best materials at reduced prices. These Ploughs have been long and extensively used in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and are universally acknowledged to be the strongest and most durable Ploughs in use. Every part of the wood works being the best of western White Oak.

We have no inducement to use any but the best of timber, as our contract with the person who supplies is, to pay for none but the best, leaving us to be the judges as to quality. We are thus particular in calling attention to the timber of our ploughs, from the fact that there are many kinds of Ploughs for sale made of red oak. We are aware that there is an objection sometimes made against buying Cast Iron Ploughs, from the fact that the points or shares are soon worn out, and there is much difficulty in obtaining new ones, as many of the Ploughs offered for sale are manufactured out of the State, and the farmer is obliged to lay by his Plough for the want of a share, or some other part of the iron work. This objection we have obviated, first, by keeping a general assortment of Shares and other irons with each Agent where the Ploughs are kept for sale. Second, by hardening and tempering the Shares and other irons in such a manner as will render them twice or thrice as durable as any other kind. These Ploughs are warranted to be of sufficient strength to perform the work for which they were intended, and any failure by *fair usage* will be promptly made good.

Thousands of testimonials from practical farmers, and agricultural committees, where these Ploughs have obtained premiums could be here inserted relative to superiority of form, material and workmanship, but these Ploughs are too well known to render them necessary.

Any one unacquainted with them are referred to those who have used them. These Ploughs are for sale by the following Agents, and at the Factory at Waterville, Me. T. Crocker, Paris Hill; R. Hutchinson, S. Hartford; I. Cooledge, Livermore; Long & Loring, Buckfield; John Nash, Lewiston; Isaac Tyler, Weld; Wm. Dicksey, Strong; S. Gould Jr. New Portland; C. Thompson, N. Hartford; O. Bolster, Rumford point; Smith & Steward, Anson; C. Jewett, Athens; W. G. Clark, Sangerville; C. W. Piper, Levant; S. Webb & Co. Solon; I. Vickery, Parkman; S. A. Todd, Ripley; J. Harvey, Palmyra; W. K. Lancy, Pittsfield; S. Chambers, Albion; J. H. Sawyer, Bates & Selden, Norridgewock; J. Gray, Madison; Kidder & Arnold, E. Madison; W. Lovejoy, Sidney; C. Cochran, East Corinth; H. W. Fairbanks, Farmington; S. Morrill, Dixfield; C. H. Strickland, Wilton; J. Covill, Wilton Falls; Crosby & Hoyt, Phillips; S. Parker, Bloomfield; I. Thing, Mt. Vernon; L. Davis, Readfield; J. Fogg, Cornville; O. Eveleth, Monson; C. E. Kimball, Dover; E. G. Allen, Stetson; F. W. Bartlett, Harmony; Gould & Russ, Dexter; A. Moore, St. Albans; E. Frye, Detroit, Soul & Mathews, Clinton; Dingley & Whitehouse, Unity; S. & L. Barrett, Canaan; L. Bradley, Mercer; Bullen & Prescott, New Sharon; F. A. Butman & Co. Diamond; F. Shaw, China; L. Crocker, Sumner; J. Whitney, Plymouth; John Blake, Turner. CALVIN MORRILL, Agent. August 26, 1841. 35, tf.

Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in Winthrop, about one mile from the Baptist Meeting House, and near the Friends' Meeting House, and eight miles from Augusta and Hallowell. Said farm contains about one hundred and twenty five acres of good land and well proportioned as to tillage, pasturing and woodland, a valuable orchard with choice ingrafted apples and pears, and a good dwelling house, 42 feet by 32, porch and wood-house attached to it, a barn 63 feet by 35, with two sheds 40 feet each attached to it, and a shop and granary 32 by 22 feet and a cider-mill, a valuable well of water at the house and another at the barn; likewise a dwelling house in good repair about forty rods from the above, fitted for two small families with a good well of water and a shop if desired. I will sell my stock and farming tools together with one hundred barrels of cider in suitable hogsheads for making vinegar. For farther particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. Terms of payment easy. WADSWORTH FOSTER. Winthrop, February 25, 1841. Sif

Notice.

ALL persons having accounts with the subscriber, are requested to call and settle the same with him on or before the first days of September.

tf34 JOHN O. WING.

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

A fresh supply just received at the Store recently occupied by Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co., and to be kept constantly for sale by JOHN O. WING. Winthrop, January 8, 1841. copy 1.

POETRY.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir.—At the request of a friend and patron of your useful paper, I send you these lines following. Should you think them worthy the Farmer's notice or a place in your paper, you are at liberty to use them;

THE FARMER'S SONG.

Come, Farmers who rise with the lark in the morn,
And joyfully echo the musical horn.
Your voices now raise, singing—"Never fear toil,"
For remember you're christened the "Lords of the Soil."

The very first man put his hand to the plough
By command and eat bread through the sweat of the brow.

For labor gives health, 'tis the wine and the oil,
To the lords of the beasts and the lords of the soil.

Then Adam had no one his household to guide—
A deep sleep came o'er him; none to wake far and wide;

That sleep brought a blessing instead of a broil,
For wives are companions with lords of the soil.

Our statesmen tho best were enured to the field,
Those ablest in council, in war last to yield;
When met by opposers mid ruin and spoil,
Their foes did acknowledge them lords of the soil.

On Erie, at Plattsburg—Orleans' British bands,
Learned that farmers could catch musket balls with their hands;

But the way they went back caused, the Saranack's flood,
From these hard-fisted Yankees, the lords of the sod.

Agriculture, employment, by God designed Man,
Is the noblest of all since the world has began—
Gives vigor of mind, even lengthens our life,
Cheats never a neighbor, shuns discord and strife.

Then come, come ye young men beginning in life,
In choosing pursuits choose a Farm and a Wife;
'Tis certain the comforts of this life they yield,
Besides the grand title of lords of the field.

Our purest and warmest affection should flow
To the Author of blessings to us here below,
And always remember, while lords of the sod,
To reverence a higher—our creator God.

Farmer's Monthly Visitor. J. M. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTINCTIONS IN SOCIETY.—In examining a large pile of old communications, we came upon one signed "P. O.," in which the subject of distinctions in society is discussed. We do not conceive it necessary to give it at length. We, and not we alone, but hundreds besides, in every part of the country, have touched this subject "many a time and oft," both directly and indirectly, both incidentally and in essays "written expressly" for existing occasions; yet the evil continues, and will we fear continue, until by some means the ancient spirit of equality, that once shed moral dew from its wings on the heads of our forefathers, shall make the piano give place to the spinning wheel, put the plough handle into such hands as now wield the ivory headed cane, convert the kitchen into a more creditable place of common resort than the drawing-room or parlor, and render

"Lop-down hats and rusty guns
And leather aprons shining,"

as fashionable as genteel dandy gear now is. We are not, however, exactly so ultra in our notions, as to desire those things literally in their fullest extent; but we would hail with joy a return of the spirit of those days, even though the improved circumstances, the increased means of our country, might not require an exact conformity of external appearance in the details of its practical development. But the tendency of the times is the other way; and believing this, we agree with our correspondent in denouncing those who, with republican professions on their lips, exhibit the aristocracy of their feelings in their conduct; and those children and more remote descendants of mechanic and laborers, who affect to despise the employments by which they were enabled to inherit wealth. We give his remedy in its own words thus:

This perverted notion of the respectability of occupations, which has been derived from the false distinctions of monarchies, where the mechanic professions are considered menial, pervades the whole land, and is becoming an evil of the first magnitude. It is mischievous in the highest degree, and inconsistent with the spirit of our free institutions; and the only way to cure the evil is to go to the root of it, and to show those persons who imagine they will increase the respectability of their families by making their sons lawyers, doctors or merchants, their delusion; for "the highest point of respectability is honest in-

dustry," and the practice of the mechanic arts, as a profession, is as respectable as that of commerce, law or physic. It is the pernicious error on this point which is so ruinous to society; it fills the mercantile line of business to excess, and makes professional life a mere "labyrinth of laziness" and mistaken respectability.

LABOR.

Labor, bodily and mental—is every thing to us. It is more precious than the mines of Mexico. More valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the foundation, but it is the main arch upon which our freedom may rest forever. So long as we keep body and mind engaged—the hands to sustain our physical health, our minds to sustain and progress our temporal and immortal—so long as these are kept active in promoting our welfare, so long we shall be strong and safe. The priceless metals of the earth may exalt a nation to the highest altitude of transient glory—but they dazzle for a moment, and then like the brilliant phenomena that illuminate the heavens sink into darkness and gloom. Not so with the labor of man—its glory is entered in more durable materials than silver or gold. The success of invention—the perfection of mechanical skill, and the inculcation of those exalted moral principles which give durability to our best institutions, and raise mankind to new grandeur. Industry is the grand principle upon which our country must depend for the development of greatness of which it is susceptible. May it not be retarded by indolence—which, like the opening or closing of a small valve, renders powerless the mightiest engine.—*Lincoln Republican.*

ON A DILIGENT PURSUIT OF ONE OBJECT.—Whatever a man determines to be, that he may be, if he has sufficient perseverance.

If we look through the historical records of every part of the world, we shall find that few persons have attained to great celebrity in any profession, without devoting all the powers of their understandings to that one object. A man who is determined to become eminent in a particular line, must resolutely bend every action to that end, or he can have but little chance of success. Divided attention prevents that energy of endeavor that often leaves idle genius far behind. Great talents, united with diligence, certainly form the most perfect requisites for excellence; but as they are the lot of very few, it is happy for the rest of mankind, that a common degree of intellect, seconded by unwearied perseverance, is sufficient for most purposes in life.

"The same undeviating pursuit of a certain track operates with equal success, whether the path lead to virtue and honor, or vice and infamy; therefore, a young person entering on the theatre of the world, should examine with a cautious eye the object he chooses for his idol.

The mistress that Sir Isaac Newton wooed with unerring constancy was philosophy; that of Mr. Locke, metaphysics; the love of conquest, Alexander's; the enslaving of his country, Julius Caesar's; and the inordinate lust of rule, Bonaparte's. These men have not only reached the goal they proposed to themselves at the outset of their career, but probably have gone beyond their expectations, by casting aside every obstacle; overcoming every opponent; and disregarding labor, fatigue and difficulty.

It is recorded of the philanthropic—Howard, that, being passionately fond of music, he was once tempted, whilst in Italy, to spare a few hours to attend a concert of the first vocal and instrumental performers that musical country afforded; but he perceived that this indulgence served to disturb his attention from the main object of his journey and he never afterwards suffered himself to be drawn aside from his noble designs of alleviating the miseries of prisons, by any of the specimens of art though a connoisseur, that presented themselves in the course of his travels through the principal parts of Europe.

These great men, and a thousand others might be named, have outstripped all their competitors, and reached the summit of their wishes, by the means of this undivided attention. Apply the maxim to private life and you will see that he who gives his days and nights to be rich, wise learned, accomplished or virtuous, scarcely ever fails to become so.—*Thomaston Recorder.*

Tuition School.

MR. BAILEY, will commence the Fall Term of his School on Monday the 6th of September next. And he takes this occasion to say, that while he deems it his duty to instil into the minds of his pupils the principles of morality and religion, he will ever guard against biasing their minds against any denomination in Christendom.

Tuition \$3.00, and \$3.50.

Winthrop, Aug. 20, 1841.

Wanted,

A GIRL to do house work. For particulars inquire at this office.

Oxford Woollen Manufactory.
New Establishment.

GILLET & BRIDGES are now having erected at Oxford (Craigies' Mills,) a commodious building for the purpose of Manufacturing Woollen Cloths from the raw material. Their machinery is of the latest and best construction, and will be operated by experienced workmen. Having visited and obtained information from the best manufacturers and dyers in the country, in addition to their own experience, they feel warranted in assuring the public that they can produce as good an article of domestic cloths, both as respects durability and neatness, as has yet been made in the State. They have spared no expense in machinery and will spare none in labor, and therefore feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

Their mill is situated on the outlet of Thompson's pond, a stream which is well known to furnish a constant supply of water, which will enable them to prosecute their business at all seasons without delay.

They will be ready to receive and manufacture Wool the first of June, and will guarantee all work to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

They hold themselves responsible for all work that goes out of their hands unfaithfully done.

The following will be their prices for manufacturing from the raw material, when the wool is taken and cloth delivered at their mill.

Casimeres from 42 to 50 cts. per yard,

Common lull cloth 30 to 37 1-2 cts. per yard,

Blanketing, 1 1-8 wide, 17 to 20,

White flannel 17 cts.

Colored flannel 25 cts.

Colored and pressed 25 cts.

Satinet 30 to 37 1-2 and find warp.

All wool should be well washed on the sheep, and bro't to the mill in the fleece.

Wool Manufactured on Shares.

Wool Carded & Cloth Dressed.

GILLET & BRIDGES will also card wool and dress cloth in the best manner, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in this vicinity.

Oxford, April 20, 1841.

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Grain Rakes.

THE subscribers having purchased the right to manufacture Keyes Patent Grain rake, for the towns of Winthrop, Readfield, and Monmouth, are now prepared to furnish the above article to the Farmers of said towns on reasonable terms. One man with this rake will perform with ease the labor of two in the ordinary way of raking up grain after the cradle, and is warranted to take up the grain perfectly clean, for which reference may be had to Amos Downing, Nelson Packard, and S. Pettengill. The above rake may be seen at the Machine Shop over the grist mill in this town; also for a description of the same, see notice in the Farmer of the 21st inst.

C. C. HOSLEY.

ABIAL ROBINSON.

Winthrop, Aug. 26, 2841. 3w34

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

By WILLIAM NOYES;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

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When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distinctly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.

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